

THE *Carolina Farmer*



IN THIS ISSUE

CO-OP NEWS

Page 3



STATEWIDE REPORT

Page 4



POWER USE

Page 5



CAMPAIGN QUOTES

Page 6



YOUR
DREAM KITCHEN

Page 7



HOMEMAKER'S PAGES

Pages 10 & 11



NEW PRODUCTS

Page 12



OCTOBER, 1952



AUTUMN IN CAROLINA

You Are the Jury

On Tuesday, November 4th, you and the other members of the great American jury will retire to the privacy of the voting booths and render your verdict concerning the men and issues which are on political trial in this election year.

In the August issue of this magazine we published the planks from the Democratic and Republican party platforms which are related to rural electrification and public power development. On page six of this issue we publish what the top candidates themselves have said on these subjects. These statements, like the party platforms, are part of the evidence which each member of the American voter-jury should read and ponder before casting his ballot.

The 157,000 member-owners of electric cooperatives in this state, are certainly concerned with the stand which individual candidates and their sponsoring parties take on the issues affecting rural electrification and public power. We here pose those issues in the form of several questions, together with what we believe are the proper answers:

Will the next administration, through its policies and loan appropriations, give full support to finishing the already well advanced job of rural electrification? We believe it should. But we also believe that to do this electric cooperatives must be secured in their right to have available an abundant supply of low cost electric power, whether from the lines of nearby utilities, from the switches of public power dams, or from the generation facilities of the cooperatives themselves.

Will the next administration continue the policy of having our great river basins developed primarily by government instead of by privately owned business? For several reasons we believe it should. The resources of these vast river basins belong to all the American people. They should therefore be developed for public benefit, not exploited for private gain. Moreover, they should be so used that their fullest value may be realized—for flood control, for navigation, for electric power production, and for conservation of land and timber. We know of no private businesses which are either willing or able to undertake the full development program called for.

Will the next administration continue the present policy of giving preference to city-owned electric cooperatives in the marketing of government produced power? This is not a question of whether the government should receive a fair price for its power. The price is set high enough to repay the cost of the development program itself, and the price is the same no matter who the purchasers may be. This is a question of whether public power should be offered to public bodies and non-profit public service businesses before permitting private interests to purchase it and resell it to the people at a profit. We believe this policy of preference should be continued. And, if transmission lines are not available to bring this power to its preferred market or if private utilities, though owning such lines, are unwilling to "haul" the power at a reasonable rate, we believe the next administration, following the example of past administrations, should provide funds to build these lines.

The American people as a whole, and the readers of this magazine in particular, are vitally concerned with the stand taken by the candidates and their parties on these issues. We urge you to weigh all the testimony that will be placed in evidence by November 4th, and then go to the polls and register your verdict.

An election ballot, marked with careful forethought and cast in secrecy, is your privilege and duty as a free American citizen.



While the rural telephone program is going into high gear with new construction under way and 19 new cut-overs scheduled between September 1 and December 31, loan funds at REA are rapidly being depleted. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, REA has allocated nearly \$8-million in telephone loans. At this rate — and there is no indication that it will slacken—by the end of the present calendar year REA will have allocated \$24-million.

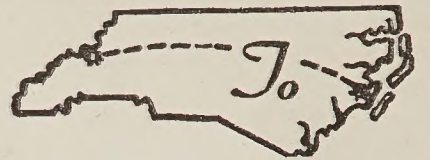
Now REA can count definitely only on the \$25-million plus \$10-million contingency appropriated by the last Congress for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. In other words, at the present rate of allocation, REA will have exhausted all of its funds by next February. What will happen to the program during the remainder of the fiscal year depends upon what measures the new Congress, which convenes next January, takes to remedy the situation.

It will be possible for Congress to give the program the financial shot in the arm it needs by passing a substantial appropriations bill as early as possible next year. Best insurance of this coming about is farm people who need and want adequate telephone service making their wants known. Unless the farmers take initiative to organize quickly, they'll be faced with a serious lag in the rural telephone program.

A good rallying point was provided in the report of the House Appropriations Committee on the Agriculture Appropriation Bill for the present fiscal year which read, "While there were some indications from witnesses appearing before the committee that a total of \$50,000,000 would be required for the telephone program next year, the committee decided to recommend the amount provided in the budget (25-million) with a contingency fund of \$10,000,000. The record of Congress on these programs over the years is such that the committee feels that additional funds will

(Continued on Page 4)

From Marshall



Morehead
By Jerry Anderson

The casual magazine reader is not too curious about how the material he reads comes into being. He picks up some publication, leafs through it, reads what interests him, and goes on to something else. Sometimes he sees something he especially likes or dislikes and writes to the editor.

Since the acid test of any article or news story comes when it is down in print and set before the reader, we rarely talk about the "story behind the story." This month we're going to take you behind the scenes and show you what went into this issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER.

On the cover you see a small boy and girl choosing the raw materials for a Halloween jack-o'-lantern. To us this picture represents the change in season and the happiness children feel at the approach of such wonderful days as Halloween, Thanksgiving and Christmas. It was selected over half a dozen harvest scenes which had been pulled out of the file for consideration. When we finally decided to use it, it turned out to belong to a New York firm. After a phone call and an exchange of telegrams, the kids and their jack-o'-lantern were cleared for publication.

The editorial on this page deals with the coming elections. In it we wanted to direct your attention to an article about the candidates and also to point out the issues dealing with rural electrification. Six versions of the same editorial were prepared before the one you will read went to the printer. You can read it in two or three minutes.

Consider the article on the candidates. Before a word of it was written, we read the text of every speech Stevenson and Eisenhower have made during the campaign. We traced the voting records of Senators Sparkman and Nixon, checked newspaper files for the remarks of President Truman and Senator Knowland. We traced G.O.P. gubernatorial candidate Herbert Seawell across the state before locating him (by telephone) in Charlotte to get his statement. All of this material was put together for an article you can read in ten minutes.

Each story has its own background. One comes from our press association, another by telephone, another through the mail—all are edited carefully to give you a well-balanced publication. We look at more than a hundred cartoons each month (submitted by free-lance artists) to select the two we buy and print.

All the material goes to the printer, who sets it in type and sends us proofs. We take the proofs and put the magazine together—discarding many stories and keeping the ones we think will interest you most.

The finished produce looks as you see it now. When we get our first copies, we tear them apart to see where the next issue can be improved. Regardless of our efforts, we are never satisfied; but then, we hope we never will be.

To the Editor:

Your July CAROLINA FARMER gave me quite a thrilling surprise, and I want you to know that I thoroughly appreciate the splendid article about my husband, the late Dr. Wade Atkinson. Several people rushed in to show me the article.

Mrs. Wade H. Atkinson
Selma

From Our Mail Box

To the Editor:

Thank you for the feature article carried in the August, 1952, issue of the CAROLINA FARMER. We appreciate the splendid way in which it was handled and hope we may be able to live up to the many nice things you had to say about us. We are working very hard to be a real contribution to North Carolina and what you have done has brought our work to the attention of thousands of people throughout the state.

J. S. Howard
Salemberg

To the Editor:

Since reading the "Sunshine from Glass" articles I have become interested and would like to have more information, such as installation costs and operations estimates, or names of companies who can supply this information.

Robert Ballew
Nebo

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by

THE TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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Raleigh, N. C.

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Magazine Retracts 'Commie Front' Charge

Electric Light and Power, a magazine which generally speaks for the utility companies, has retracted a charge it made in June that the Electric Consumer's Conference was a "Commie front organization."

In its August issue, the magazine stated: "We wish to correct an extremely wrong statement which was made in our June issue regarding the Electric Consumer's Conference and the sponsoring organization, the American Public Power Association." (Actually, the conference was sponsored by 17 cooperatives, farm, labor and public power organizations.)

The statement continued: "On page 206 the conference was referred to as a commie front organization which is entirely untrue and for which we offer our sincere apologies. None of the groups which participated in the conference can be considered to be affiliated with the Communist Party. We also wish to make it clear that our Washington correspondent, Ralph Elliott, did not write the piece as it appeared. The error was caused by a member of our Chicago staff."

Chapman Signs Contract Dividing Buggs Island Power Between VEPCO and CP&L

One phase of the long-standing dispute over Buggs Island power came to an end on September 2 when Interior Secretary Oscar L. Chapman, smarting under what he called compulsion, placed his signature on the contract between the Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA) and the Virginia Electric & Power Company.

"I am approving this contract as the best we can do under the circumstances," he said. He indicated that "the United States, like any other contracting party, should be able to enter into contracts with a free will, rather than under compulsion." The defeat in Congress of funds to build lines requested by SEPA gave the government no opportunity to do other than capitulate to the only bidder.

According to the terms of the contract, two-thirds of the total capacity of the huge John H. Kerr Dam will go into the transmission system of VEPCO and the other to Carolina Power and Light Company. VEPCO agreed to deliver one-half or approximately 60,000 kilowatts of its share to preference customers of the government.

(Under federal law, such non-profit groups as rural electric cooperatives and state, county, and municipal power units get preference on any power generated at government expense.)

Under terms of the contract, VEPCO will deliver over its transmission system the power requirements of these preferred custom-

Notables Praise Buggs Island Power Project at Dedication Ceremony

"Now we're ready, to keep on tryin'

Our crops are livin', instead of dying'

An' Old Man Roanoke
He won't keep floodin' along."

Thus Norman Cordon, former Metropolitan Opera basso, captured in song the spirit of the dedication of the John H. Kerr Dam at Buggs Island, Virginia on October 3.

A crowd of 1500 gathered on the shore, beneath the north end of the 2,785-foot dam, to hear from Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of the Army Engineers, that the \$87,150,000 flood control-hydroelectric dam will more than pay its own way in years to come.

General Pick predicted that for every dollar invested in the

structure, the nation will be repaid \$1.57 during the economic life of the dam. The "economic life," he said, is from 50 to 75 years, but the dam will actually be in use much longer than that.

General Pick told the throng of Virginians and Carolinians that a survey had shown it is possible to develop 11 such projects in the Roanoke Basin as that which has been completed at Buggs Island. A second dam is now nearing completion upstream to form Philpott Reservoir. The General predicted the coming of more such projects.

"I prophesy," he said, "that this is the beginning of one of the greatest developments the state of Virginia has ever seen, because I predict the Roanoke River Basin will be fully developed."

At 3:37 p.m. on that bright October afternoon, General Pick and North Carolina's Rep. John H. Kerr, for whom the dam and reservoir is named, flipped a switch, a siren screamed, and production of electric power from the dam was begun. This ceremony represented the fulfillment of a dream.

Although high officials of two
(Continued on Page 14)

Hutchinson Defends Government Farm Program At Co-op Meeting In Raleigh

Need for New Co-ops Cited

Representatives from a number of cooperatives in North Carolina met with Department of Agriculture officials in Raleigh on September 12 to discuss ways in which the Department could expand its services to farmer co-ops.

They heard Knox T. Hutchinson, assistant secretary of Agriculture, defend the government's farm program.

"This program" Hutchinson said, "has been tagged 'creeping socialism' by its critics. I would like to point out a few statistics which utterly refute that charge. In 1880, 74 per cent of the farms in this country were owned by the people who farmed them; by 1931, the percentage had dropped to 56 per cent; now, in 1952, the figure again stands at 74 per cent."

Hutchinson said the Department of Agriculture had greatly helped farmer cooperatives through such programs as PMA, PCA, FHIA and REA.

Spokesmen for the Extension Service of North Carolina State College told the group that studies indicate a need for cooperatives in the following fields: (1) Fresh Vegetable Market, (2) Grain Elevators, (3) Farm Equipment (rental).

It was emphasized that the greatest needs for cooperatives in

(Continued on Page 13)

Overflow Crowd Attends Davie Annual Meeting

An overflow crowd estimated at between 4000 and 5000 people attended the 13th annual meeting of the Davie Electric Membership Corporation in Mocksville on September 6.

They heard J. C. Jones, manager of the co-op, report that 157 members were connected in the past year and that the average kwh consumption had risen from 122 to 140 kwh per month. In citing the cooperative's progress, Jones said that the demand for electricity had increased by 48 per cent in the last three years, but that the average capital investment per member in the co-op had increased by only four per cent.

"The only thing you can buy today that doesn't cost more than it did ten years ago is electricity," Jones said. "Our rate has not increased, even in the face of inflation."

William T. Crisp, executive manager and general counsel of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, made the principal address. He traced the history of

the electrical industry in America and cited the factors that gave rise to rural electric co-ops.

"Dinner on the Ground"

Co-op ladies brought boxes crammed with delicious food and the huge crowd enjoyed an old fashioned "dinner on the ground." The FFA string band was on hand to provide entertainment. Several valuable electrical prizes were awarded in an open drawing.

Guests at the meeting were somewhat awed by the size of the crowd. A Mocksville merchant explained that the annual meeting had grown through the years and was now a county-wide institution. But perhaps the best explanation came from a member of the co-op, D. J. Summers, who told a *Carolina Farmer* reporter:

"This is my first meeting, and I've really enjoyed it, especially the talks. You can bet I'll be back next year."

So, we hope, will we. You don't see ham and biscuit sandwiches very often these days.

Utility Lobby Spent \$232,887 in 1952

The *Congressional Quarterly* has reported that the profit utility lobby in Washington spent \$232,887 during the first six months of 1952, outstripping its nearest 'competitor,' the American Medical Association, by more than \$60,000. The AMA reported expenditures of \$169,327.

The only other six-figure spender was the Association of American Railroads with \$129,843. The National Tax Equality Association spent \$27,839 in its running war on cooperatives.



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THE CAROLINA FARMER Advertisement

Bill Roberts'

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 2)

be made available if needed."

Action on the program will be taken at NRECA's ten regional meetings held in various parts of the country in the next month and a half attended by farm power leaders from 42 states and Alaska. This action will take the form of discussions, forums and special sessions planned after the adjournment of the meeting proper.

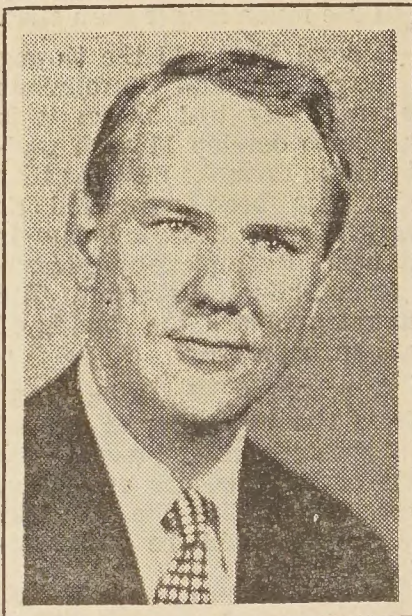
Statewide Report:

The Power to Tax Is The Power to Destroy

By William T. Crisp

Executive Manager and General Counsel
Tarheel Electric Membership Association

"The power to tax involves the power to destroy." John Marshall, the nation's most renowned Supreme Court Justice, wrote these words in 1819. The case was McCulloch against Maryland. The issue was whether Maryland could lawfully tax a United States bank. The United States Supreme Court held that it couldn't.



William T. Crisp

This case is famous primarily because it declared that the federal government, when exercising powers granted it by the constitution, is supreme over any state government. But in reaching that decision the Court recognized a principle long known and bitterly remembered by the American colonists—that the right to tax anything is the power to destroy it.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find an item dealing with an organization which calls itself the National Tax Equality Association. NTEA would have the public in general and the Congress in particular believe its only purpose is the passage of legislation which will impose the same tax requirements on all similar type businesses. Its most apparent purpose to date, however, seems to be to impose on non-profit cooperatives the same taxes that apply to profit-making corporations in general. Indeed, it would not be too far-fetched to read into NTEA's activities an intention ultimately to destroy cooperatives altogether.

What Is Small Business?

At first NTEA held itself out as representing the interests of small business in the nation. Last year, however, upon being hard-pressed by the very congressional committee it sought to influence, it was revealed that many of its financial backers were large utility companies—hardly typical of "small business." To achieve its objectives NTEA is spending thousands of dollars annually on propaganda, with which it hopes to win public support, and lobbying, with which it seeks to influence legislation. By its own

admission this organization spent, during the first six months of 1952, the sum of \$27,839 on these activities.

If NTEA's activities succeed, the member-owners of rural electric cooperatives will be among the first to feel the consequences—both in their pocketbooks and in their hardwon right to serve themselves with electric power.

Consider the effect upon the consumer's pocketbook. If his electric membership corporation is subjected to some form of income taxation his monthly bill will in all probability be higher. This stands to reason since his cooperative is already operating on a charge rate which is just high enough to safely guarantee the income to pay the cooperative's expenses. In the event, at the end of the year, more revenue has been received than is required to pay all expenses, the difference is simply an over-charge that is later returnable to the members in some form of economic benefit.

It is appropriate to ask how an income tax could properly be imposed on the cooperative. The cooperative, before a surplus of revenues is ever even realized, is ready to return that surplus to the members in some form of measurable, dollars-and-cents benefit. This type of financing does not and cannot produce "net income" or "corporation profits" in the sense that those terms are generally understood and used in our tax laws. It becomes obvious, then, that to tax electric cooperatives, as NTEA seeks to do, would amount to nothing less than the placing of an undue financial burden on the electric consumer,

since the tax would have to be charged in his bill.

NTEA's Pressure Activities Seen as Attempt to Wipe Out Cooperatives

This could, however, amount to much more. To quote the famous Supreme Court Justice again, "The power to tax involves the power to destroy." There are many who see in NTEA's pressure activities a bold, though cleverly disguised, attempt to wipe out cooperatives in general. How could the imposition of income taxes on an electric membership corporation bring about this result?

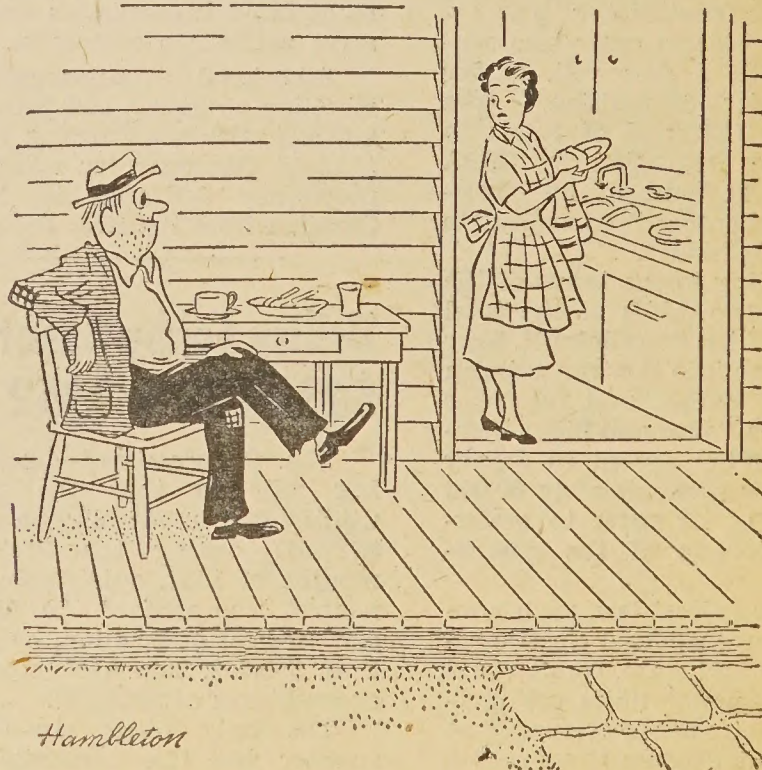
The answer is fairly simple. It follows the logic of Chief Justice Marshall in the quoted case. Once the right to impose such a tax is established there is no limit to the amount of tax which may be exacted. Tax rates could be (and if NTEA has its way, they probably would be) so high that a cooperative would not be able to continue its operations, in which event it would either have to shut down or sell out.

If it should shut down the farmer would then be deprived of an invaluable service, which he has obtained only after years of hard struggle. And if it should sell out to a private power and light company, the consumers would be doubly penalized: their charge rates not only would be so set as to insure profits to the power company and dividends to its stockholders, they would also be high enough to pay the income taxes on those profits and dividends. Moreover, rural consumers once again would be at the mercy of a utility which in the past has required them to pay, from their own pockets, the cost of line extensions and increased service.

Counties, Cities, and Cooperatives Regarded Alike For Tax Purposes

The State of North Carolina has taken the position that it is neither right nor just for electric membership corporations to be taxed as if they were ordinary

(Continued on Page 14)



"About this wood I'm to cut fer the meal, lady. Do you have one of them electric saws?"

What is behind the organized power-use program in your electric cooperative? What is the electrification advisor's job? How can he help you? You'll find the answer in this discussion by a co-op manager—

Power Use And The Manager

By

ALTON P. WALL

On September 23, Alton P. Wall, Manager of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, Asheboro, made a talk on power use education before a group of co-op managers at Bedford Springs, Pa. We think he captured the spirit of co-op power use programs. The text of the address follows:

Power use means many things to many people. To the co-op manager, power use is a broad, long range program that requires careful planning and skillful execution. To the electrification advisor, power use is a profession at which he wishes to excel. To the member, power use is a co-op service.

To our government right now, power use is a means of meeting our production goals. The Department of Agriculture has called upon our farmers to out do themselves in producing food and fiber to feed a good part of the world. The Department asks this, knowing that farm labor is scarce and wages high. In the Southeast, many farmers are unable to pay wages demanded by the few farm workers who are available.

Fortunately, our farmers now have Willie Wirehand. He is anxious to work for them, around the clock if necessary, for extremely low wages. But many farmers have only a nodding acquaintance with Willy. They don't know him well enough to fully trust him. They haven't seen enough of his work to be sure he is competent.

The manager knows Willie intimately—and he also knows the farmer. Upon him rests the responsibility of getting the two together.

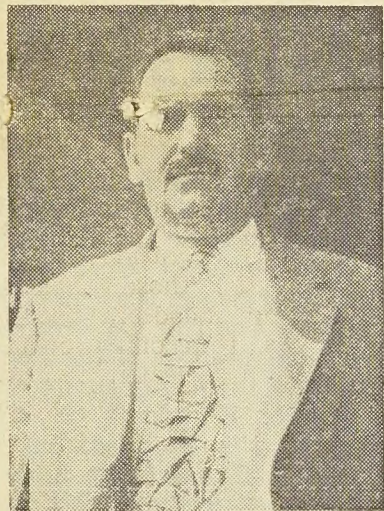
Planning Required

Everyone in this room knows that this job cannot be done overnight. It is a job that must be planned far in advance. It is a job that requires a considerable investment in money and top-notch personnel. No-one expects miracles, but everyone hopes for the best possible return on his investment.

I would not presume to tell any other manager how to plan or execute a power use program. I would like to tell you something of the program we are carrying out in North Carolina.

In our state, we have a group of electrification advisors who have, we think, exceptional ability. Most of them have been on the job for years. All of them are in perfect step with our philosophy of power use. Around them, we have built our program.

Our advisors meet three times each year for short courses in some technical aspect of power use. At these meetings they receive expert instruction from the faculty of our Agricultural College and specialists from REA.



Alton P. Wall

After each of these meetings the advisors have a discussion as to how they can go back home and apply the things they have learned.

Service Come First

We try to impress upon our advisors that, while we are naturally interested in increasing our line load, that is not their primary duty. We are more interested in performing a service for our members. We want them to use electricity for their own benefit—not for ours, although a very fine line separates the two. Right now we are interested in building acceptance of electricity as a farm tool. We think that anything we do to achieve this end will ultimately work to our advantage.

In this spirit, our advisors often suggest to members that they use non-electrical farm machinery, even though an electrical application will do the job well. We know that some other fuel will also do the job well, and often more economically. Sometimes we pass up what would be a good load for the co-op. We believe, for ex-



A group of co-op managers, electrification advisors, and home economists are shown above during a training school on electric ranges.

ample, that when we influence a member to use electricity for his silo unloader and it turns out to cost him considerably more to operate than, say, a gasoline motor, we have disillusioned him about electricity. When he gets ready to install a range and hot water heater, he will probably be sure they are not electric.

On the other hand, we can make friends for electricity by selling the product purely on its merits. One specific example of this comes to my mind. One of our co-ops has as a member a very successful dairy farmer. This man harvested each year a considerable amount of hay—enough to meet his own needs and have quite a bit left over to sell. The co-op electrification advisor made a careful survey of the man's operation and became convinced that a hay-drier would increase his profits.

Service Is An Investment

The advisor thought the matter over carefully. Providing service for the hay-drier would be a considerable investment for the co-op. At best, the drier would be a highly seasonal load and would operate on the lowest bracket of the co-op's rate schedule. Strictly from a business standpoint, the drier itself was a bad load.

But the advisor convinced the farmer that the dryer would make him money. The year after it was

installed, the farmer said: "You could carry the hay my cows wasted last winter on your shoulder." He also found that the hay he sold brought up to \$20 more per ton than field cured hay. He is still preaching the gospel of electricity in his community. Today, that farmer has lights in all his outbuildings, a home shop, and a completely electrified home. His tenants have refrigerators and he is now working out a plan that will furnish them with electric ranges.

The story illustrates our philosophy of power use. To accomplish the many purposes of a power use program, we must consider the member first—not the co-op. We should never lose sight of the fact that we are bringing a highly technical service to a non-technical people. Of course we want to build line load and increase our revenue; but if we can gradually educate our members to the possibilities electricity holds for them individually, line load and revenue will take care of themselves.

When an Electrical Problem comes up in your home or on your farm, consult your Electrification Advisor.

South River—Emmit Byrd

French Broad—Ray Cohn

Davidson—Clell Clodfelter

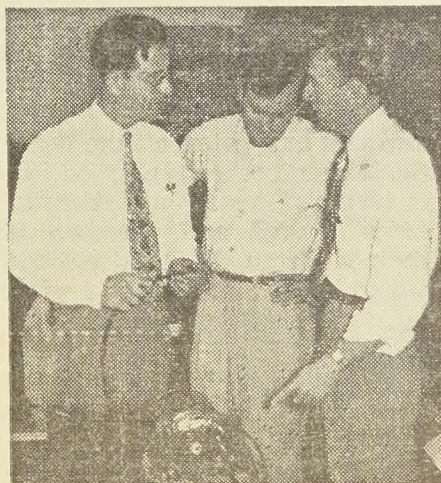
Four County—Harry Thomas

Pee Dee—H. K. Nix

Davie—Wyona Johnson

Wake—C. K. Stephenson

Randolph—Quentin Hussey



Earl Arnold, REA electrification specialist (left) discusses motors with advisors Emmitt Byrd (South River) and Elmer Allred (Blue Ridge).

Campaign Quotes

EISENHOWER:

Omaha, Sept. 18 — "The Republican party believes in farmer cooperatives. Cooperation is the means by which free men solve problems or tackle jobs too big for the individual. Farmer cooperatives are an essential device for maintaining the independent family farm. We will not let them be endangered. We shall aid farmers to strengthen their own institutions.

"The Republican party favors a sound program of rural electrification and rural telephone service. The Republican 80th Congress made available for REA loans of \$80,000,000—the largest amount ever made available by Congress. We regard REA as an investment in agriculture's future.

"But the cooperatives in this field should not be satellites of the Federal Government and we should make certain that as loans are repaid by each local cooperative, the sticky hands of Federal bureaucrats are removed."

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 30. — "I am for programs to put a firm foundation under farm prosperity and to strengthen the family farm as the mainstay of our agricultural production, including soil conservation, rural telephones, farm credit, farmer cooperatives, farm-to-market roads."

Seattle, Oct. 6. — (On public power and reclamation) "I am convinced out of my own experience with some very big jobs that the way to do it is by sharing of effort rather than by its concentration. This means the full use of private resources plus a local, state and federal partnership here in the state of Washington and the Pacific Northwest rather than dependence upon a daily direction from Washington, D. C.

"The Democrats have used the Reclamation and Federal Power Acts to obtain a monopoly over hydro-power production and distribution; it seeks this monopoly not just in the West, but throughout the nation.

"My opponent is deploring federal encroachment in fields which rightfully belong to state and local government. But did you ever hear him repudiate the Columbia Valley Administration? How could he when allied with him are crafty men who seek to expand through this project their vested interest in the federal concentration of power"

The political fires are burning bright and hot this Autumn. The presidential hopefuls are crisscrossing the nation in an all-out drive for votes. In the more restricted arena of State politics the fire is smaller but the heat is just as intense. Now and then a spark jumps out which radiates the thinking of the men who would lead us. On this page are a few of the sparks which concern rural electrification, cooperatives and public power.

How Nixon, Sparkman Have Voted On Power Issues

The acid test of a politician's support of any issue is his voting record. Both of the vice-presidential candidates are members of the Senate. There is a possibility that one of them may become President. Below is a digest of the stand each has taken on power issues.

Sparkman:

Senator Sparkman has had an opportunity to vote twelve times on rural electrification and related programs. The record shows he voted nine times and 75 per cent of his votes were favorable to the stand taken by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Nixon:

Senator Nixon has had an opportunity to vote four times on rural electrification and related programs. The record shows he voted three times and none of his votes were favorable to the stand taken by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Truman, Knowland Follow the Lead

With the two principles taking dead aim at each other's stand on these important issues, their supporters took up the call. On October 1, at Hungry Horse Dam, Mont., President Truman charged that Eisenhower changed his views on government dams between June and August. The President quoted Ike as saying of Boulder Dam in June, "Here we have a perfect example of doing something for all the people and doing it intelligently." Then he quoted him as saying at Boise, Idaho, in August, "The government will build the dams; the government will tell you how to distribute your power; the government will do this and that; the government does everything but come in and wash the dishes for the housewife."

Said Truman: "The Democrats will plead guilty to building the dams. As far as washing the dishes is concerned, we have made

a lot of progress on that, too. We've made it possible for housewives to get cheap electricity so that they can afford to have electric washers to do the dishes, and we have brought electricity to millions of homes that never had it before. And this has been done over the opposition of the Republicans and the utility companies."

Senator Knowland (R., Cal.) answered the President on the same day. Truman, he said, "is trying to steal the public power program from the Republicans. The Republicans started the whole public power program with the Hoover Dam. Mr. Truman said the democrats 'led the fight for the legislation in 1944' authorizing the Hungry Horse Dam. The fact is that the Army Engineers called for the dam and it was passed in both houses of Congress by a voice vote with no member of either political party objecting."

Umstead, Seawell Give Views

With the Governor of North Carolina also going on the line in the November 4th election, the CAROLINA FARMER asked candidates Seawell and Umstead for their views on the rural electrification program. Their statements follow:

Seawell:

"There is no reason why every rural home in North Carolina should not have access to electricity . . . Our power resources should be developed by private enterprise, the American way."

Umstead:

"I voted and worked for the

creation of the R. E. A. and have supported it from the beginning, both in and out of Congress. This Program in North Carolina has been splendid, and I shall continue to encourage it in every way.

"The Rural Telephone Program, like the R. E. A., is a Federal Program. It is operated by a division of the R. E. A. I shall encourage it to the fullest extent, and also shall encourage private companies to install telephones in rural areas to the end that people desiring them may have the benefit and advantage of their use."

STEVENSON:

New York, August 29 — "He (Democratic vice presidential candidate John Sparkman) is a leading representative of the new liberalism which is changing the face and the folkways of the South. He has been the devoted champion of the legislation promoting farm ownership, better housing, social security, the TVA, rural electrification, soil conservation and crop insurance."

Seattle, Sept. 8 — "Works like Grand Coulee and Bonneville were beyond the capacity of private enterprise to undertake. If the government had not built them they would not have been built at all. Hard American common sense concludes that where private enterprise is unable or unwilling to develop our resources, the government should.

"... We must be eagle-eyed and tight-fisted about these expenditures (for reclamation and public power). The magic phrase 'engineering feasibility' and the blessing of the local interests are not enough to justify a public project.

"It must pass the harder tests of the comparison — would this money be better spent on rehabilitating eroded farm land in the South or exhausted range land in the West, rather than on reclaiming a desert? And it must pass another, more immediate test—is the coming fiscal year the one in which to start this investment of public funds at all?

"Your power rates are low; your homes and farms use two or three times as much power as the average for the nation. Yet these Federal power policies are being fought right now as hard as they were ever fought in the past.

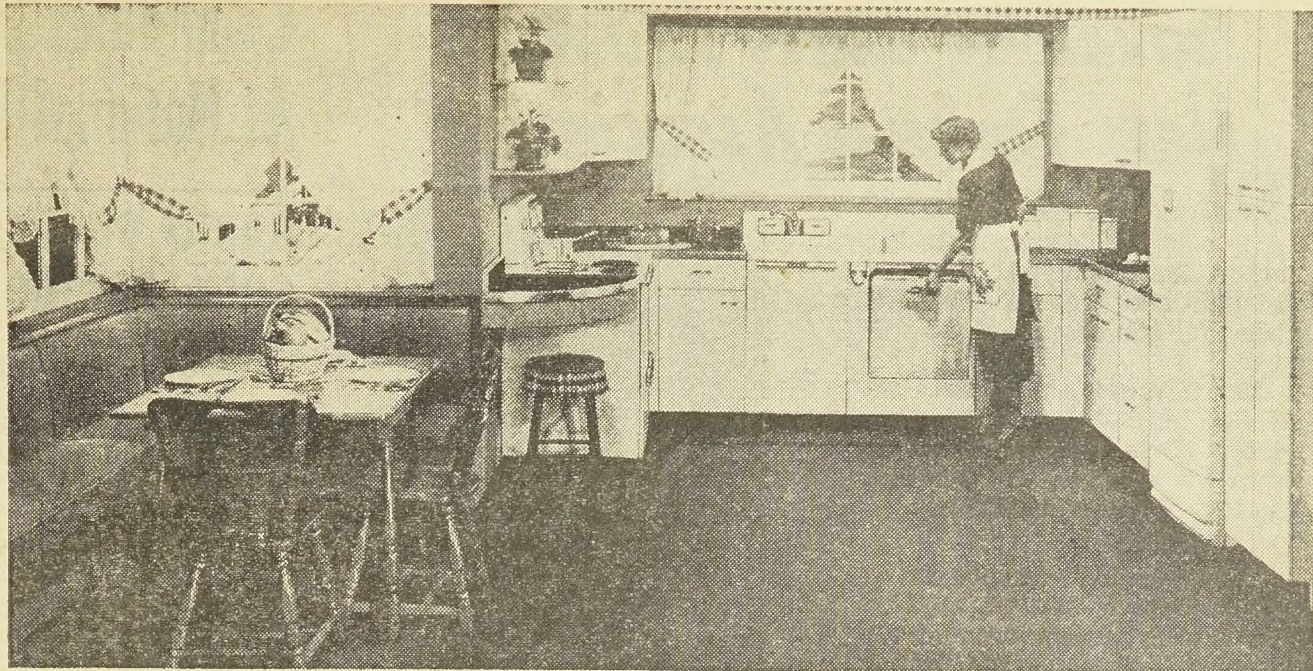
"No two regions are the same and the particular adjustment of private and public generation, transmission, and distribution systems that the Northwest worked out cannot be exactly followed everywhere. But the principles are the same everywhere; and the benefits of public investment must accrue to the general public."

Los Angeles, Sept. 12 — "We have met great power needs, great irrigation needs, great resource needs in the last 20 years; but each move to meet them has been systematically opposed or attacked or undercut by the members of the parts of the past—the boys whose elephant cannot figure out whether to follow its trunk or its tail."

Thinking of Remodeling?

Plan Now for Your All-Electric

*Dream
Kitchen*



THOUSANDS of farm homes in North Carolina are now sporting a "new look" in the kitchen. Electric ranges, refrigerators, water heaters, home freezers, water systems and other time and labor-saving appliances are being installed daily. And as they buy, homemakers are taking a long look at their kitchens.

Every woman dreams of a beautiful, functional kitchen like those shown on this page. Many of them, however, doubt that their present kitchen can be transformed. Maybe it is in an old farmhouse, built in the days when women carried water, washed clothes on a scrub board, and kept the butter and milk in a spring house. It just wasn't designed to accommodate the new electrical appliances.

But they may be wrong. Farm homemakers who are considering remodeling their kitchens into convenient, efficient and pleasant workshops should be encouraged and counseled to take a long look ahead.

Bit-by-bit buying, piece at a time, is very often necessary; it is practical and economical. But bit-by-bit planning is not a sound basis for remodeling; it can be and usually is very disappointing and costly. To achieve her dream of a fine, modern kitchen, the farm homemaker should picture and plan the kitchen as a whole

Don't give up on your old kitchen. Chances are that a little imagination, expert instruction and long-range planning will completely transform it.

before even the first step toward remodeling is undertaken.

Most Kitchens Can Be Improved

It is true that not all kitchens in old houses can be made 100 per cent efficient and attractive, but there are very few which cannot be improved and made into reasonably good kitchens despite doors, pipes and chimneys that cannot be changed.

The first step in a long range kitchen plan is to consider the draw-backs of the present arrangement. Such problems as the convenient arrangement of appliances and working surfaces should be remembered, along with the arrangement of doors to avoid unnecessary traffic from outside or inside the house through the homemaker's working portion of the kitchen.

Locating your kitchen electrical equipment to save time and labor is of prime importance in making housework easier and more pleasant. While considering equipment location, you'll want to give careful thought to other things that you might do to add to the convenience of your kitchen at little cost.

Consider the work you now do there and other types of jobs you

may want to do there, keeping in mind the size of your family and the number of people who help with kitchen jobs.

Then make a plan for proper use of your new equipment. Remember it's not a job that has to be done all at one time. With a good plan as a guide, you can modernize your kitchen step-by-step, with just the right place for each piece of equipment, electrical and otherwise, that you may add over a period of time.

Plan Three Work Centers

Modern kitchen planning is based on three main work centers: (1) food preparation and storage center, (2) sink and cleaning center, (3) cooking and serving center. By applying this "center" plan you simplify your kitchen work. You have everything used at each center arranged so that it can be reached easily with little waste motion.

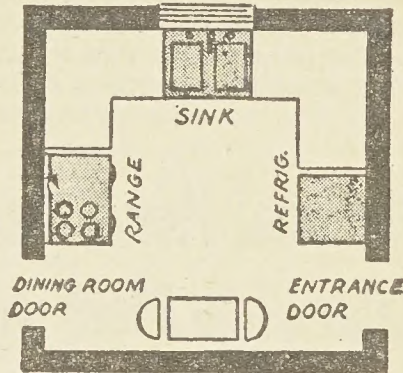
Food Preparation and Storage Center. Since this center is planned around the refrigerator, the ideal location for it is near the outside door where food supplies are brought into the house. There should be plenty of cabinet space to store staple supplies, utensils and small appliances

such as the electric mixer. There should also be a convenient work counter adjoining the refrigerator to use in preparing and mixing foods. If wall cabinets are used above the refrigerator, be sure to leave about four to six inches between—to allow for good circulation of air around the refrigerator.

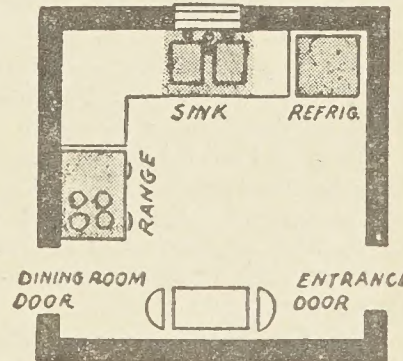
Sink and Cleaning Center. It is a good planning rule to locate the sink between the food preparation and cooking centers, easily accessible to both. Plan for adequate work counter space on each side of the sink for cleaning fruits and vegetables, and stacking dishes and utensils. And don't overlook cabinet space within easy reach for storing "everyday

(Continued on Page 14)

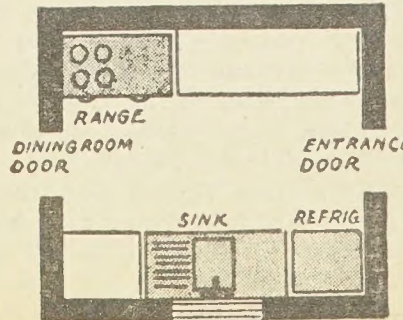
The "U" Shape Plan



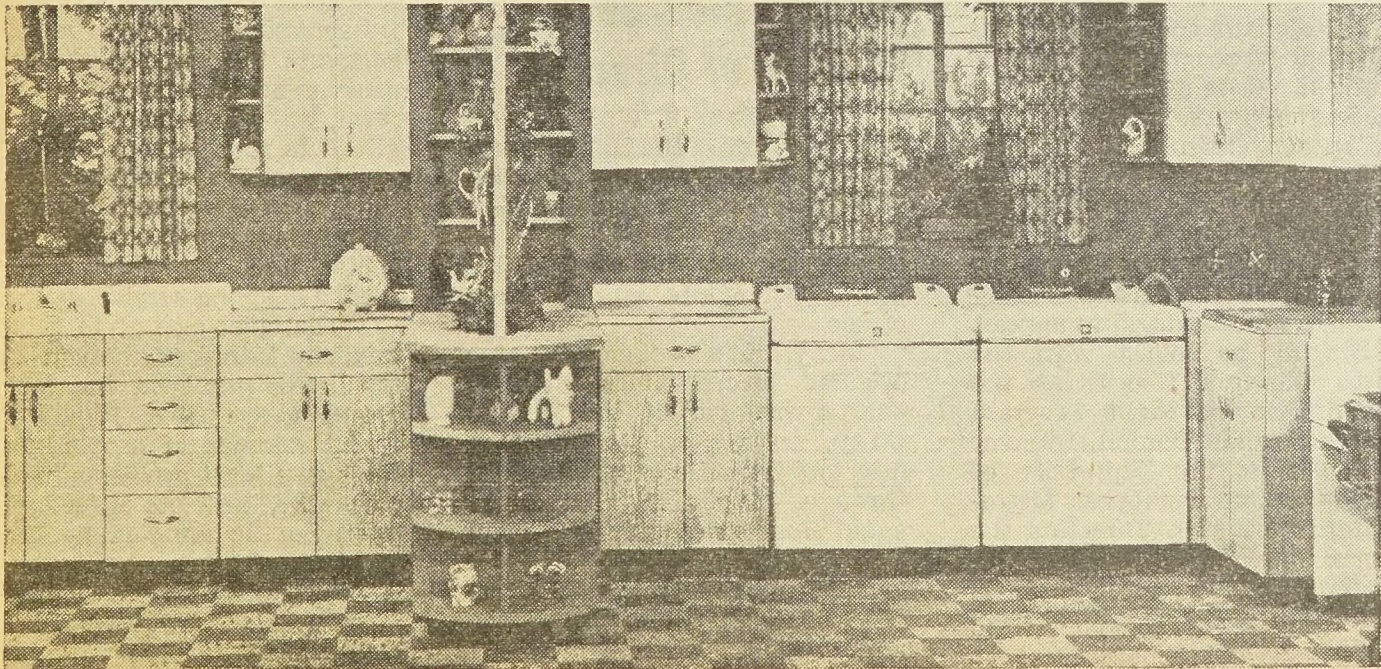
The "L" Shape Plan



The "Corridor" Plan



New trend in home design is to place the laundry near the kitchen as shown below. This concentrates the primary work centers, and saves on plumbing bills.



Governor Scott Endorses New Tarheel Association

Governor W. Kerr Scott recently pledged his support to the Tarheel Electric Membership Association and tendered his best wishes for the success of its program.

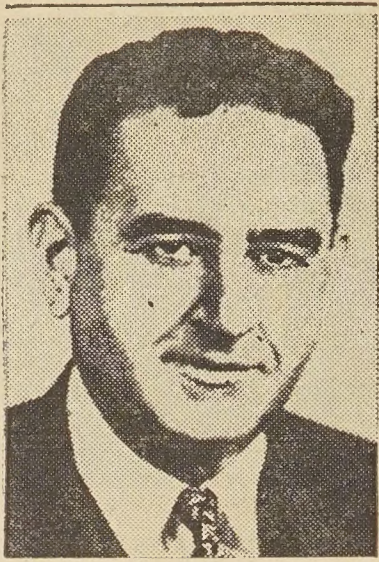
The Governor's views were expressed in a letter dated September 10 to William T. Crisp, Executive manager of Tarheel. The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Crisp:

"I have recently learned of the organization of Tarheel Electric Membership Association and its announced program of 'telling the story of rural electrifications' to the people of our state. I wish to congratulate you on your appointment as executive manager and general counsel for the Association, and to express my best wishes for the success of your program.

"It seems to me that the 32 electric membership corporations in this State can accomplish a great deal through this organization. While I personally have always had the utmost admiration for the achievements of these co-operatives, I have been concerned with the mistaken impressions many of our people seem to have about them. Now that these co-ops have a central office and an official spokesman, I hope they will be able to get the true facts about themselves and their accomplishments to the people. To that end I heartily endorse your objectives.

"As a farmer myself, I have long been interested in seeing the benefits of electricity brought to all our people. This interest involves more than the mere desire to see the conveniences of elec-



GOVERNOR W. KERR SCOTT

tricity made available to our farmers and other rural residents. It has to do with the whole broad program of equipping our people to realize greater production and income, thus raising their entire standard of living.

"In this respect, I believe another great job confronts us in North Carolina in the development of a sound reclamation and flood control program. Far too much of our productive land is made unusable by the occurrence of floods and the consequent depletion of our soils. Such a program would, of course, provide incidental hydro-power for electricity production. I hope your organization will keep informed of our needs in this field.

"I am sure your member co-operatives will not be content until electric power has been extended to every farm in the state."

Sincerely,
s/ W. Kerr Scott.

National Home Demonstration Council to Meet in Raleigh

On Saturday, October 25, thousands of rural homemakers from every corner of the United States will begin arriving in Raleigh to attend the 16th Annual Meeting of the National Home Demonstration Council.

Verna Stanton, Assistant State Home Agent at State College, announced that 38 states, Puerto Rico, Canada and Hawaii are all sending delegations to the capital city.

National President Jennie Williams, homemaker and owner-operator of a Wyoming Ranch, stated that every woman who attends the national meeting in Raleigh should go home with a definite picture of what other states are doing as well as a heightened appreciation of what her own state has gained.

N. C. State Home Agent Ruth Current pointed out that the highlights of the meeting will be the reception at the governor's mansion, the North Carolina

Night Program in William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, and the ten panel discussions on topics including the national reading program, family relations, citizenship, and the rural music program.

Throughout the week the national music program will be emphasized. It is more than just another program. It is educating the rural women of America through music. Participating will be two state home demonstration choruses, South Dakota and North Carolina's own group. In addition, four Tar Heel County choruses are scheduled to appear.

Singing as soloist with the North Carolina Chorus at the North Carolina Night Program will be Norman Cordon, Director of Music at the University of North Carolina and former Metropolitan opera star. Directing the chorus will be Mrs. Eugene Umstead of Durham. Accompanist is Mrs. George Lindsay, also of Durham.

Candidates Discuss Rural Electrification At National Plowing Contest

RADIO PLAYS GRIM PRANK

ANDALUSIA, Ala.—A hoarsely whispered distress call of "Help . . . Help . . . Come get me . . . This is Truck 25" set in motion a series of weird coincidences here and across the Southland recently.

Ray Blackwell, an employee of the Covington Electric Cooperative, had been assigned in Truck 25 to de-energize a co-op power line so repairs could be made on it. This was done, as scheduled, at 5 p.m., July 15.

The line was one that served the co-op headquarters. Cutting it off rendered the cooperative's two-way radio equipment in the office inoperative, but contact was being maintained with Blackwell through Gene Weatherby, another employee, in another truck parked near the headquarters.

Just as the repairs were finished and power restored in the building the grim call for help boomed clearly through the radio receiver. Weatherby, thinking Blackwell had been injured, immediately rushed to his aid.

Blackwell, in Truck 25, had also heard the strange signal and, believing someone in the office had been hurt, climbed the pole and again cut off the power.

Later, after it was finally determined that none of the Covington employees was involved, the office began picking up messages from crews as far away as Texas and Oklahoma. They, too, were trying to locate the source of the distress signal.

Finally, through an FCC monitor at Muskogee, Okla., the call was traced to an accident on an Oklahoma co-op line. The injured Oklahoma lineman, although only seven miles from his home office, could not be heard there.

But his message flashed clear to Andalusia—550 miles away—before rescue crews could reach him.

Halifax Mourns Passing of Director

Sidney Russell White, secretary-treasurer of the Halifax Electric Membership Corporation, died at the Edgecombe General Hospital, Tarboro, N. C., on September 23. At the time of his death, Mr. White was 68 years of age.

Mr. White was one of the nine original incorporators and a charter member of the Halifax Co-op, serving on its board of directors from December 22, 1938 through March 15, 1945, and again from March 20, 1947 until the time of his death. While a member of the board, he held the office of secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Minnesota Farm Host To Farmers, Candidates

On Saturday, September 6, at a small farm in southern Minnesota, near the town of Kasson in Dodge County, two farmers won national awards for level plowing and contour plowing.

But these awards suddenly were of secondary interest as the Herbert Snow farm, trampled over by thousands of people, became the political battleground of the two major political parties.

Rural electric people all over the country heard Dwight Eisenhower, former general of the Armies, hold up the Republican banner as he said:

"Ike"

"We must always be concerned with strengthening farmer co-operatives, which have done so much to build this progressive farming area; with up-to-date farm-to-market roads; with developing rural electrification and telephone service . . . These things I will discuss later."

Several hours later Adlai Stevenson, governor of Illinois, presented the Democrats' point of view in the areas of interest to rural electric folks as he said:

Adlai

"Rural electrification is one of our finest national achievements in this generation. It is more than a Government program. It is a blessing.

"It means electric lights for farm families who have had to live by coal-oil lamps. It means electric power for the farm wife in place of the back-breaking labor of the old-fashioned washtub and the hand pump. It means electric power to grind the farmer's feed, heat his brooder house, and help him with a hundred other chores. You know about this in Minnesota, where the number of electrified farms has risen from 7 percent in 1935 to 90 percent today.

"The great task of bringing electricity to the farm is now far along to completion. It must be finished, and generation and transmission facilities must be adequate to meet the constantly growing demand for power on the farm, at prices the farmer can afford to pay.

"We must also look toward the time when every farm home may be in touch with its neighbors, the doctor and the world through rural telephone service.

"The chief agency in this miraculous transformation in country living has been the farmer-owned co-operative. It is a wonderful example of people solving their own local problems in their own way, and its effectiveness must not be crippled by hostile legislation."

The candidates moved on. The farm people knew that the first shot was fired.



The high school girl above typifies good community activities. The U. S. Department of Agriculture bought the carrots under its price support program, and gave them to the community under the school lunch program. Members of community can them at canning center.

Satisfied With Your Community?

Get Organized For Action

*The Fourth In A
Series Of Five
Community Development
Articles*

By
Richard Hausler

THE previous article in this series covered initial action on a community progress program through a meeting of community leaders. A Community Progress Association had been established and temporary officers elected. A committee had been set up to arrange for a public town meeting to get everybody into the act. All leaders had been asked to get from their groups, particularly the young people, ideas on the community's assets and liabilities.

Judging by the experiences of other communities, at least a month will be needed after the leaders' meeting to arrange for the town meeting. A second meeting of community leaders about a week before the town meeting remains to be done to make the town meeting a success. Various committee members responsible for planning and promoting that meeting will find it necessary to get together frequently.

Time may be saved on progress after the town meeting by the assigning of several basic projects at the first or second meeting of community leaders. Perhaps that English teacher who has shown she is good at digging up and organizing facts will take over responsibility as research director of the Community Progress Association. From libraries, from national farm organizations, from cooperatives, from text books and various other sources, she can assemble facts and figures which will be needed later on.

Where To Get Help

Or maybe that ambitious lawyer will accept—without pay—the responsibilities of the Community Progress Association's attorney. He can delve into such questions as the wisdom of incorporating the association, get a background on the legal aspects of community development work

which will serve him later in giving advice on the functions of the association.

Which one of your county officials is able and willing to work up a report on the various kinds of state and financial aid available for certain kinds of community developments? Putting him to work in making up a report on this subject may result in thousands of dollars of outside aid—and let you know whether or not any strings are attached.

A banker who knows the community well enough should be asked to gather data on its economic prospects: What particular kinds of business are needed in the community and could thrive there? Is the community a natural setting for a certain industry? Together with the county agent, he may be willing to work up a report on farming trends in the community and indicate whether they are sound or not. Is dairy farming the coming thing in the area? Should row crops be curtailed or abandoned? What troubles are young farmers having in getting their start?

The superintendent of schools may accept an assignment to work up a report on the educational facilities in the community. Will a new or expanded school soon be needed? Is there any problem in getting good teachers to come into the community? If so, why?

The county home demonstration agent and the manager of your electric co-op may be able to develop some facts which show the job ahead in making modern living a trademark of the community. The vocational adviser at the nearest high school may have available some figures he can work up into a report on where your young people are going after they leave high school—and what they are doing.

On the basis of experiences in

other communities, these reports should not be given at the town meeting. Experts who have studied community action have noted that it is best to start with the general objective of improving the community, get the general objective broken down into details at a democratic town meeting, and only then get the specialists to work in developing specific programs tailored to the particular community.

(It will be helpful, however, for the specialists to have generally explored their areas before the town meeting, at least enough to be ready with factual answers to questions on the community which may be raised.)

Get Suggestions At Meeting

Most of the time during the town meeting can most profitably be used to get the suggestions from the floor. Many of these will be gripes: Why don't we do something about that eyesore of a junkyard? Why haven't we built . . . ? Other communities have found that it is unwise to rule out definitely even the most ambitious of the suggestions. They have found that the impossible frequently becomes possible after lining up all of the community resources against the tasks to be handled. This can be done at the next meeting of the Community Progress Association, which can most profitably be held within a week after the town meeting.

This will be the fourth session of the association—with the original meeting, the pre-town meeting session, and the town-meeting itself having laid the groundwork and posed specific problems. There should now be a pool of valuable information gleaned from the minutes of the town meeting, contained in the reports of the volunteer specialists, assembled by the various club, business and organization leaders. If

your program is to be successful, that information must be now translated into effective and prompt action.

Compile List Of Needs

A master list of the things your community lacks must be compiled. A group determination of the most urgently needed of these must be made. (A blackboard listing usually pins them down.) A listing of community assets is also needed, putting together information from the various sources.

One by one the community needs can be examined and a determination of possible community action made. The entire list of needs can be covered at this meeting. Someone (or a committee of two or three persons who can get together frequently) must be assigned the responsibility for planning action on each of the various projects. Reports on preliminary plans of these committees should be made at the next meeting of the Community Progress Association.

For example, there will undoubtedly be a need for a clean-up-paint-up program to improve the appearance of the community. Someone must spearhead action. Contests (with prizes for the best before-and-after achievement) will have to be organized. Aid in publicizing the contests to keep them alive and effective will be needed. Donors of prizes must be sought. Perhaps a special community week will be set aside each fall when everyone will concentrate on making his home or community business a brighter spot. A check to determine the possibility of a tie-in with a local or national Clean-up campaign must be made.

Whatever is needed—new business or industry, a new school, medical facilities, recreation projects—is a job that must be tackled through cooperative action spearheaded by specific leadership.

But . . . more about that next month.

NORTH CAROLINA Homemakers' Page

Foil Treat or Tricksters With Ghost and Goblin Parties

Let's Give a Spook Party

Halloween is fun—and Halloween definitely means a party, whether you are six or sixty. And what can we do that's new and different?

Halloween "eats" are a must. They, too, can be different and dressed up to make them as gay as the occasion demands. But—let's consider the fun part of the party first—new games and stunts to amuse your guests.

Young and old are certain to enjoy the fun offered by a Weeny Witch Halloween party. The ideas, original and unusual, are sure to earn the party giver laurels as an entertaining hostess.

Welcome From Weeny Witch

Invitations to appear in costume are imperative, and prizes should be awarded for the best masquerader. The invitation mailing should be in the form of a witch, a cardboard cut-out or printed card. The recipient is invited to meet the Weeny Witch at the appointed time and place. The hostess should be costumed as grotesquely as possible. The usual flowing black gown and peaked hat are "musts." A frightening mask should be chosen from the many soft pliable ones available today. The familiar broom is a part of the witch's costume with which she sweeps the guests into the house.

Frolics Before Food

How to amuse the guests before eating determines, to a large degree, the success of the party. Nothing is more discouraging to guests and the hostess than a slow, dragging period before the food is served. The spirit of fun must be kept alive, and the more games, the better, with emphasis on originality. The following suggestions are "sure fire" entertainment:

"Bobbing for Franks" will really excite a crowd, regardless of age. String a stout cord across the room and tie SKINLESS frankfurters SKINLESS are always used because they have no skins and are tender to eat) to the string. They should be well spaced and adjusted to heights so that each contestant can just reach the frankfurter when

standing on tiptoes. At a given signal, each guest starts to eat a frankfurter without using his hands. The first to eat most of the frankfurter is the prize winner.

"Feeding the Weeny Witch" is a variation of the "Pin the Tail on the Donkey" game. A witch's mask or a large witch's head drawn on cardboard with a large opening for the mouth is placed on a chair. Each guest is given a frankfurter, blindfolded, turned around several times and instructed to insert the frankfurter in the witch's mouth (see cut). Again a suitable prize is given to the winner.

"The String Game" is another laugh producer. Tie a SKINLESS frankfurter in the exact center of a long piece of twine. Instruct a man and woman or girl and boy to take their positions at opposite ends of the string, place the string end in their mouths and start chewing their way towards the middle. The first to reach the frankfurter is the winner.

Perhaps the most fun for both adults and children is the next game. It is highly entertaining, competitive and the results will send guests into gales of laughter. This is the "Weeny Witch Art Contest." Each guest is given a frankfurter. In the middle of the

"WEENY GHOST"



Make place cards for your male guests in the form of Weeny Ghosts. They are made by inserting frankfurters through the center of white paper napkins and tied just below the center of the frankfurters. Extra napkin at the bottom is cut off in scallops. Use black-headed pins and cloves for the eyes and teeth and then insert frankfurters in the hole of sugared doughnuts, which serve to hold the frankfurter upright.



"Feeding the Weeny Witch," an amusing Halloween version of "Pin the Tail on the Donkey," is a game designed to be a sure hit with your Halloween guests.

floor is placed a basket containing yarn, blackheaded pins, beads, feathers, crepe paper, pipe cleaners, paper clips, ribbon and other handy items which may be used. Guests sit on the floor surrounding the basket and are instructed to create witches, dragons, ghosts,

"WEENY WITCH"



Here is the centerpiece decoration for the party dish. You make her by cutting a brim and crown of a hat from stiff black paper. Costume is cut from black crepe paper, doubled for stiffness, and attached to the frankfurter so that the paper extends out in back like a gown flying in the wind. The nose is made from a carrot tip; the eyes and teeth from cloves. Arms are pipe cleaners dyed black with shoe polish or ink. The broom is made from a pipe cleaner and strips of colored paper. Assemble as shown, using frankfurters as the body.

goblins or anything else they may think of, using the frankfurter for the body and the articles in the basket to complete their "work of art." The results will be amazing in some instances because in every crowd there are at least one or two individuals who have a flair for this type of creativeness and will surprise everyone with their creations.

And now for the big event of the evening—the Halloween party

spread—the climax to an evening of fun. Weeny witches, goblins, and ghosts dominate the party setting and make the festive board most attractive.

For the ladies' place cards, make simple Weeny Goblins, and mark the men's places with Weeny Ghosts. (For directions for making these place cards, see cuts.)

The Weeny Witch is the centerpiece decoration for the party dish. (See cut.)

Your Halloween Menu

To complete the party, serve this delicious meal:

Weeny Witch Party Dinner Menu

SKINLESS Frankfurters
(grilled or steamed)

with

Jack O'Lantern Carrots
(tops of carrots, cloves for eyes and nose; slices of green pepper for mouth)

Potato Chips—Doughnuts
Hot Dog Buns—Olives—Mustard
Radishes—Orange Sherbert and
Cake, Soft Bottled Drinks or Cider

"WEENY GOBLIN"



For the ladies' place cards, make simple Weeny Goblins. Cut out little masks from white paper and fasten them around frankfurters with small pieces of scotch tape. Make skirts of orange or blue crepe paper, arms of colored pipe cleaners. If you cannot purchase colored pipe cleaners in the store, dye them.

Profitable Flock Culling Discussed In Publication

Poultrymen have long known that culling flocks saves feed, increases profits, and maintains flock health. A new State College Agricultural Extension Service circular tells you how to cull profitably.

The 16-page pamphlet illustrated with color and black-and-white photographs was prepared by C. J. Maupin, C. F. Parrish, T. B. Morris and W. G. Andrews of the poultry extension staff.

The authors write that "culling is the elimination of inferior baby chicks, pullets, cockerels, hens and breeding males. It should begin with baby chicks and be continued as long as there is poultry on the farm."

The publication points out that in recent years there has been a trend towards replacing all of the hens each year with pullets, and most commercial egg producers make this a regular practice.

"Hens generally lay about 25 per cent less eggs the second year than they do the first year. Pullets of the same breeding will not only lay more eggs than will hens, but they will lay a larger per cent of them during the fall and early winter when prices are higher," according to the authors.

The circular may be obtained from your county agent or by writing to the Publications Department, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for "Culling the Poultry Flock," (Revised) Extension Circular No. 156.

Aberdeen-Angus Bull Purchased by Shelby Farmer for \$7500

It is announced that Prince 50th, two-year-old outstanding son of the 1948 International Grand Champion Aberdeen Angus bull Prince Sunbeam 249th, has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Gardner of Shelby for \$7500. This bull was purchased from Shadow Isle Farm, Red Bank, New Jersey.

The prize bull will go into the growing Garner herd. A one-half interest in that animal's sire was sold to M & L Ranch, Burnet, Texas, for \$100,000 last month.

"We congratulate the Gardners and North Carolina on securing a son of one of the six living International Grand Champion Aberdeen Angus bulls."

The Gardners purchased also an outstanding Barbara heifer which is a daughter of the Junior International Champion, Prince Sunbeam 328th and whose dam sold for \$15,000. She is due for a calf in February by Eric of Sunbeam, the sire of five International Grand Champions.

An excellent imported Jilt cow and a son of Prince Eric of Sunbeam, the \$100,000 bull, was purchased by Dr. S. W. Moore, and Dr. L. M. Shannon of Mooresville, North Carolina. The Jilt cow was bred to Prince Eric of Sunbeam.

Hutchinson Defends Farm Program

(Continued from Page 3)
these fields lie in the grading and packaging of products.

The Hon. Harold Cooley, Representative from the Fourth North Carolina Congressional District and Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, spoke briefly, commending farmers on the success of their cooperatives.

Among those representing the rural electric co-ops at the meeting were William T. Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel, and co-op managers Dalton of Lumbee River, Shearon of Wake, Moretz of Central, Wall of Randolph, Joyner of Piedmont, and Carlton of Carteret-Craven.

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association was represented by Miles Clark, staff writer.

Poetic Justice?

Tax Court Refuses Income Tax Deductions on Contributions to NTEA

Contributions to the anti-co-op National Tax Equality Association may be considerably less after a recent ruling that these funds are not deductible for income tax purposes.

In general the United States Tax Court seems to have closed the door on such contributions on the same grounds on which NTEA has attacked co-ops in the past: tax liability.

The decision came in the case of the American Hardware and Equipment Company of Charlotte, who's president, L. D. Nuchol, has served as a director of NTEA. NTEA, supposedly set up for education on tax equality in general,

has made no secret that its purpose is the change of legislation and the destruction of co-ops. It also represents itself as the champion of small business—or did before a list of its contributors disclosed that several multi-million dollar power companies were helping with its support.

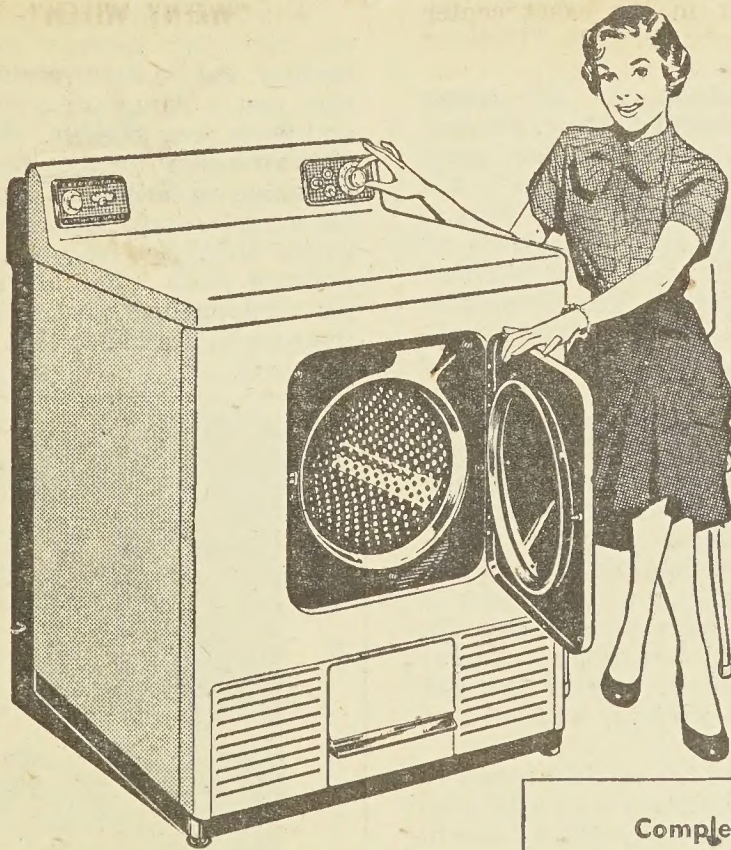
In the American Hardware case, the Tax Court followed the law that contributions to an association primarily engaged in propaganda to influence legislation were not deductible.

In 1952, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is expected to pay indemnities of \$20 million to 46,000 farmers.

*Whatever the weather,
your clothes will dry fast and easy,
sweet and clean in a new*



FRIGIDAIRE Filtra-matic Electric Clothes Dryer



Here's a dryer you can put *anywhere* in your home . . . upstairs or down, because it never throws steamy heat or sticky lint around any room. Frigidaire's exclusive Filtrator definitely traps lint and moisture! The Filtra-matic does a grand clothes-drying job without the need of outside venting or extra plumbing. And, the Filtra-matic is the only dryer with cabinet and revolving clothes drum finished in rustproof Lifetime Porcelain, to add extra years to its life.

Many Frigidaire convenience features, such as the Dry-O-Matic Timer, the Ozone Lamp, snag-free loading, new, fast-heating Radian-tube Units, heavy insulation and a full-opening door—all make the new Frigidaire Filtra-matic Clothes Dryer today's best dryer value!

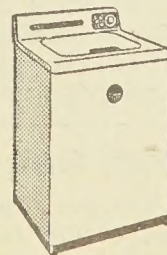
Visit your Frigidaire Dealer's Showroom. There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges
Automatic Washer • Filtra-matic Clothes Dryer
Electric Ironer • Food Freezers
Electric Water Heaters • Electric Dehumidifier
Air Conditioners

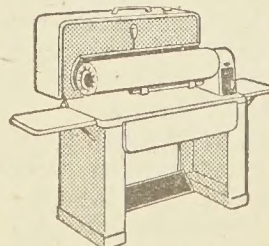
FRIGIDAIRE
Home Appliances



Complete your Frigidaire Leisure Laundry with these labor-saving appliances



Frigidaire Automatic Washer with Live-Water Action that frees and floats away deep-down, ground-in dirt. Rapidry-Spin, Select-O-Dial, Lifetime Porcelain finished cabinet and tub.



Frigidaire Electric Ironer with Presto-Matic Foot Control, cuts ironing time in half. Lets you iron sitting. Features include Open-Roll Drive, Speed Selector and Adjustable Heat Control.

Notables Praise Bugg's Island

(Continued from Page 3)

states participated in the ceremonies of the day, the man of the moment was Congressman Kerr. The representative, who at the age of 78 is winding up a Congressional career of 29 years, won a heated debate in Congress ten years ago for the initial appropriation of the dam, and as a result, found himself in the forefront of every fight for more funds.

Clyde R. Hoey, North Carolina's senior senator, introduced Congressman Kerr as a man who "labored in season and out of season for the Roanoke River project."

Congressman Kerr stated, "In the construction of this great project no trouble has ever arisen. The President and Congress realized the value of this great public feature, and I do not hesitate to state that no project of this proportion and importance has been

conducted smoother and with greater satisfaction and pride than the one before us today."

The concrete dam rises 144 feet, has 2,785 feet of length, and earthen sections and saddle dikes measuring 19,500 feet. The reservoir, 39 miles in length, will have a shoreline of 800 miles when the water is at the 300-foot level. Of the Roanoke River's 9,580 square miles of watershed, 7,800 square miles lie above the dam.

Other prominent participants in the dedication ceremony were Virginia's Governor, John S. Battle, William B. Umstead, Governor-nominate of North Carolina, former Governor William M. Tuck of Virginia, and Eric W. Rodgers of Scotland Neck, secretary, treasurer of the Roanoke River Basin Association. Frank C. Williams of Roanoke Rapids, chairman of the dedication committee, presided over the ceremonies.

Plan Your Dream Kitchen

(Continued from Page 7)

dishes" and cleaning supplies. Be sure to include a ventilated storage space near the sink for damp towels.

Cooking and Serving Center. This center, planned around the range, should be located nearest the dining room door so that the food may be taken directly to the table. Plan for ample cabinet space to store cooking utensils and serving dishes at the range—to speed up the cooking and serving job.

These work centers, when grouped together in an efficient kitchen, fall basically into three patterns. At least one of the fundamental arrangements can be used in most kitchens without any great modifications.

"U" Shaped Kitchen

This pattern employs work centers grouped along three walls. The refrigerator is located on the wall nearest the outside door and the range on the opposite wall with sink and cleaning center on the wall between. It includes continuous work centers, step-saving plan, and good use of walls and base cabinets.

"L" Shaped Kitchen

This arrangement features work centers arranged on two sides in as nearly a continuous line as possible. This type of arrangement lends itself to large or medium sized kitchens. It allows space along the other walls for a dining or laundry center or for facilities for carrying on other activities.

"Corridor" Kitchen

The corridor, or two-wall type, has the equipment arranged along two opposite walls. The location of work centers places the refrigerator nearest outside door and range on opposite wall. It also includes space for a breakfast table or planning desk. While the two-wall arrangement lends itself well to the long narrow kitchen, it is not as efficient as the "U" or

"L" shaped types, particularly for busy farm kitchens.

There are other secondary features that you will want to include in your plans for a time and labor saving kitchen. You may plan to install a ventilating fan in the window or outside wall. This type of fan removes smoke and odors in a jiffy; provides a fresh supply of air quickly, without a draft.

In addition, for the homes without central heating, an electric space heater or radiant panel can be used to advantage in the kitchen, especially when heat is needed only for short periods.

With the "dream kitchen" plan completed, the homemaker is in a position to make an all-over estimate of cost. At once the advantages of her long-range plans are immediately apparent. For even though the over-all cost may be too great for an immediate and wholesale transformation, the farm homemaker can visualize exactly what she wants, make her alterations over as long a period of time as she sees fit, budgeting her expenditures to her family's funds, and in the end achieve a modern, efficient kitchen.

Many of the electric co-ops in North Carolina have an appliance finance plan which is available to members at a low rate of interest. Most of them have home economists or electrification advisors who will be glad to assist in planning the new kitchen.

North Carolina Farm Facts

Corn, pasture, small grain and cotton occupy over half of North Carolina's cropland, but together they do not account for as much cash income as tobacco which occupies 8 per cent of the land.

Tobacco dates back 340 years as a commercial crop.

Farmer's Daughter

(Continued from Page 11)

form of the sweater's body. Then outline the arms on the two remaining pieces. Cut along the lines you have marked. Attach the arms to the body of the form with small bolts, so they will fold up for easier storage. Presto, you have a sweater stretcher.

If you're not interested in the stretchers, dry your sweaters flat. It's a good idea to take brown wrapping paper (Dry cleaning bags are ideal for this purpose.), draw the exact size of your sweater before washing, and very carefully fit the wet sweater on the paper. When washing loose knit sweaters, I always sew the neck openings, cuffs, and bottoms, which aids in preventing stretching. Dry your sweater away from the heat, but be careful that it doesn't freeze. Hang white sweaters in the shade to prevent yellowing. And do not lift them until they are thoroughly dry.

Angora sweaters, if directions are carefully followed, may be washed in the same manner. I prefer, personally, to dry them flat rather than on a form. As I've already said, many nylon sweaters do not need blocking. Just lay them flat on paper or a large towel to dry.

Machine Tips on Sweater Washing

The washing machine can be safely used for many of these new sweaters. For wool sweaters, run the machine no more than 3 minutes. For nylons and orlons, run no longer than 5 minutes.

And now you're ready to add the finishing touches to your sweater. Take a moderately warm iron and a damp pressing cloth and press your sweater. Pay special attention to the grosgrain trimming on button-up cardigans for a professional look. Press in length only. You may use a wool pressing cloth (dry, of course), for wool against wool will raise the nap and enhance that brand new look.

Statewide Report

(Continued from Page 4)

profit-making businesses. In passing the original rural electrification laws the General Assembly has stated in precise statutory language that, for tax purposes, it regards these cooperatives in the same light as it does counties and cities, which of course do not pay income, sales, or property taxes.

This policy is both natural and logical. It recognizes that an electric cooperative exists solely for the purpose of serving its members, just as a county or city government exists only for the benefit of its residents. An electric cooperative renders its members service in the form of electric power. A city renders its residents service in the form of water use, garbage disposal, and in many instances electric power also.

A cooperative may realize a surplus of revenues in a given year, in which event it will return that surplus to its members in one form of economic benefit or another. A county or city may realize a surplus in a given year, in which event, either through lowering the tax rate or applying the funds to some service-rendering public activity, its citizens receive the benefit.

Every member of an electric cooperative has one vote in electing the board of directors and determining cooperative policy. Every qualified citizen of a county or city has one vote in electing the governing body and determining public issues.

From a practical viewpoint, these—the electric cooperatives and the counties and cities—have similar features so far as taxes are concerned.

This is a subject about which the member-owners of electric cooperatives should devote considerable thought. NTEA is making a powerful appeal to secure general public approval of its objectives.



**BIG
LIFT
to
Better
Farming**

Better farming, new methods and machines, better livestock, and improved marketing are helping bring about a new era of progress and prosperity in Dixie.

Rural telephones (they tripled in number since World War II in the area served by Southern Bell) are bringing a big lift to farm work and farm living. During the first eight months of this year, we installed more than 92,000 rural telephones.

We'll keep on putting them in as fast as we can—because we know how much they mean to prosperity on the farm and in town . . . and to a strong, well-fed America. More farm telephones also mean more valuable telephone service for everyone.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CORRIEDALE SHEEP ARE POPULAR

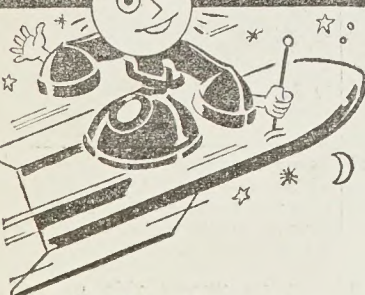
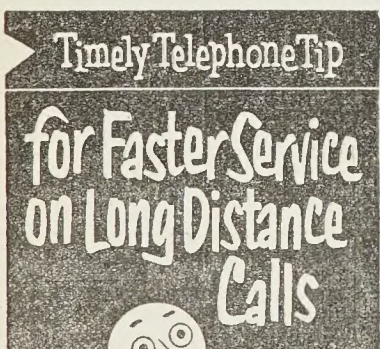


There Are Plenty
Of Good Reasons
Why Corriedale
Sheep Are
Steadily Gaining
More Popularity.

- 1—Corriedales Produce plenty of Good Lambs.
- 2—Corriedales Produce Plenty of Good Wool.

For Free Booklet
~~More Reasons~~
Why Sheepmen Prefer
Corriedales, Write:

American Corriedale Assn.
108 Parkhill Ave.,
Columbia, Missouri
Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary



Call By Number

Give the Long Distance operator the out-of-town telephone number when you can. Then she doesn't have to consult "Information" in the distant city, and your call goes through faster.

CAROLINA TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE COMPANY

CALLING ALL FARMERS!!

For Advertising That Really Gets Results

Use The Classified

RURAL EXCHANGE

To help you

Buy, Sell, Swap or Borrow

Every farmer is a trader—has to be to get along. Every farmer has equipment, livestock, furniture, tools and other items he no longer uses and would like to sell or trade. Somewhere in North Carolina another farmer needs the same items. The problem is to get the two together. We propose to do this through **Rural Exchange** section.

Figure out the proposition you want to make and use the handy order form below to send it in. Typical ads might read like this:

FOR SALE—118-acre dairy farm. Good Condition. Possession now. Write Joe Doe, Somewhere, N. C.

FOR SALE—20 Hereford bulls. Also heifers. Write Joe Doe, Somewhere, N. C.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE A TRADE WITH ONE OF THE 200,000 FARMERS AND HOME-MAKERS WHO READ THE CAROLINA FARMER EACH MONTH. SEND YOUR ORDER NOW.

Rural Exchange

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

FOR SALE: Blake more Strawberry plants, \$1.25 per hundred; \$8.00 per thousand, P. P. Tom's Creek Farm & Nursery, Farmer, N. C.

MISC.

SWAP fine upright piano, Howe Computing Scale, Cream Separator for sheep or cattle and pay cash difference. F. Goodwin, Wadeville, N. C.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

DRESSES, 24c; shoes, 39c; men's suits, \$4.95, trousers, \$1.20. Better used clothing. Free Catalog. Transworld, 164-BM Christopher, Brooklyn 12, N. Y.

Rates Below For
CO-OP MEMBERS ONLY!

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

USE THIS HANDY FORM
PLEASE PRINT CAREFULLY

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

Figure out the proposition you want to make, whether it is something you want to buy, sell or swap.

Write the words in the spaces above. If you fill all the spaces that will be 20 words. **Price for 20 words or less** is \$1.00 for each time you want your ad run.

If your message takes more than 20 words, add 5 cents for each additional word. Remember, each initial or group of figures count as one word. (Don't forget to count your name and address in the ad.)

Perhaps you will want your proposition to appear in more than one issue. If so, just multiply the total by the number of issues you wish to order (a \$1.00 ad for three issues would be \$3.00.)

Fill in your name and address below, attach correct amount for ad and mail to **RURAL EXCHANGE, The Carolina Farmer, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.** Your ad will appear in the earliest issue possible.

Please publish above ad in **THE CAROLINA FARMER** beginning with earliest possible issue. (Payment must accompany ad. If you send check or money order, make payable to **THE CAROLINA FARMER**.)

YOUR NAME _____

YOUR ADDRESS _____

REA Co-op Member? _____ (Note: This Special Rate of 5 cents a word applies only to N. C. REA co-op members and their families. Non-REA co-op members rate, 10 cents a word.)

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

Attention Co-ops

For Sale

**Burroughs Billing and
Posting Machine,
Style No. 251721.
Four Years Old
Excellent Condition.**

Pee Dee

**Electric Membership
Corporation
Wadesboro, N. C.**

Laundering Guide For New Test Tube Fabrics

Accent upon textures, which touched spring and summer fabrics with the freshness of a new breeze, is sweeping like a whirlwind through fall fashions.

New, undreamed-of yarns and weaves are swirling into popular usage, and even familiar old standbys are eddying across the fall scene in new guises.

All of this is highly inspiring to fashion designers, who find at their disposal the greatest variety of working materials ever existent in textile history.

Array Of New Fabrics Confusing To Buyers

But to the average woman, who must consider practicality as well as prettiness, the great array of new fabrics is sometimes more confusing than challenging.

To guide America's homemakers through the bewilderment of modern laundering, Casco Products Corporation, makers of a leading steam and dry iron, has prepared a chart on the care and handling of today's test-tube babies as well as Mother Nature's offspring.

Although there are marked similarities in washing and ironing directions for synthetic fibers, it's best to handle each—acetate, dynel, nylon, dacron, rayon and orlon—according to its own individual recommended method, it was revealed through research

by Casco's home economic department. Even slight differences in laundering technique may mean the difference between a spic-and-span professional look and not-quite-successful results.

Do Not Wring Synthetic Fibers

On one point, most synthetic manufacturers agree. They are almost unanimously opposed to wringing. Also, many manufacturers advise against prolonged soaking of their fabrics.

Casco's findings on ironing procedures show that most test-tube fabrics may be smoothed most readily when they are almost or completely dry. Low fabric-dial temperatures are the general rule, but rayon again indicates an affinity for greater heat in some cases.

Muscle-Power Is Overrated

The old-fashioned belief that it's muscle-power, rather than steam and heat, that blots out wrinkles, has resulted in less-than-best results for many homemakers.

In bearing down upon their steam irons, they automatically cut off supplies of steam through the sole-plate vents, thus nullifying their own efforts. Easy does it, Casco experts stress, whether you're ironing synthetic or natural fabrics.

Almost any soap or detergent is agreeable to cottons or linens, but milder suds-makers are in order for wools or silks. Cottons and linens team up, too, in reacting favorably to hot water, whereas wools and silk call for tepid temperatures.

Soaking Not Recommended For New Fabrics

Contrary to the beliefs of many women, prolonged washings and soakings are not recommended for any of these fabrics. Even white cottons, according to the chart, should not be soaked over half an hour. Suggested machine time for color-fast cottons is 8 to 15 minutes; for non-color-fast cottons, 5 to 7 minutes. Even sturdy woolens should not be subjected to machine-washing longer than 3 minutes; not-too-delicate silks may remain in the washer for five.

Triple rinsings are recommended for all those fabrics, in water the same temperature as that used for washing. In choosing a drying spot, homemakers should remember that the sun makes white cottons snowier, but it tends to turn white woolens yellow.

In ironing these natural fibers, a slight dampness is usually best, except for wool, which should be steam-smoothed when dry.

For those whose irons have fabric dials, choosing the correct temperature is easy—simply turn to the indicated marking. Those whose irons are not so marked should remember that linen requires the greatest heat, and cotton a bit less. Temperatures should be kept in the medium-to-low range for wool and silk.

Drying is an important part of the ironing procedure, for both natural and synthetic fabrics, it was pointed out by Casco experts.

Avoid Drying Clothes On High Heat

A bit of caution is also necessary if a dryer is used rather than a clothes line. To prevent tiny, dried-in wrinkles that are virtually impossible to eliminate, avoid drying clothes on high heat for prolonged periods.

Garments dried on medium to medium-low heat for not longer than 30 minutes, tests reveal, may be ironed with ease to sleek smoothness.

Casco's laundry chart for synthetic fibers is printed in full below. The complete home laundry chart, which includes washing and ironing care of natural fibers, is offered by the Casco Products Corporation for five cents in coin. Requests should be addressed to: Laundry Chart, Box 525, Grand Central Station, New York 17, New York.

SYNTHETIC FIBERS

Chart Compiled by
CASCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Washing Care

Ironing Care

FABRIC	CLEANING AGENT	WATER TEMP.	WASHING METHOD	RINSING METHOD	DRYING	DAMPNESS	IRONING TEMP.	IRONING METHOD
Acetate	Mild soap or detergent	Lukewarm	Squeeze suds through fabric, carefully rubbing parts that are very soiled.	Gently squeeze out excess water. Do not wring. Avoid prolonged soaking.	Hang over line, or put garment on hanger.	Slightly damp.	Set steam dial at nylon-rayon.	Apply light pressure on wrong side. Steam pockets, collars, etc., on right side with a press cloth. Moisture from steam prevents damage to synthetic fibers sensitive to heat.
Dynel	Any mild soap or detergent	Under 170°	Use gentle hand action, treating as you would any fine fabric.	Do not wring. (Soaking is not harmful.)	Roll in towel or shake out excess moisture before hanging. Keep away from heat.	Dry.	Set dial at lowest temperature.	Since dynel is particularly sensitive to heat, always use pressing cloth. Only light smoothing is necessary, as with nylon.
Nylon	Any mild soap or detergent	Lukewarm	More delicate pieces or those with delicate trimming: hand wash by squeezing suds through fabric, gently rubbing soiled portions. Before machine washing, test seam durability by pulling at raw edges with fingers. Do not use machine if threads pull out easily, or if trimming might fray. Run washer no more than 5 minutes.	Rinse thoroughly, squeezing moisture out gently, or leave soaking wet. Smooth seams and hems. Avoid prolonged soaking.	Hang indoors or outdoors on line, or use wood or plastic clothes hanger. Avoid too much sun. If very heavy, roll in turkish towel first.	Slightly damp or dry.	Set steam dial at nylon-rayon. Ironing at higher temperature may damage, or cause white to turn yellow.	Requires only light steam pressing to smooth and freshen, since few wrinkles should remain if rinsing and hanging instructions are properly followed. Iron colored garments on wrong side to prevent shine. Moisture from steam prevents damage to this synthetic fiber and yellowing of white nylon.
Dacron	Any mild soap or detergent	Lukewarm	Same as nylon.	Same as nylon	Same as nylon	Slightly damp.	Set steam dial at nylon-rayon.	Same as nylon. This new fabric, according to manufacturer's tests, has been found most wrinkle-resistant of all synthetics.
Rayon	Machine: Any household soap or detergent Hand: Any mild soap or detergent	Hot Lukewarm	Same as nylon.	Rinse until water is clear. Wring or squeeze out excess moisture. Avoid prolonged soaking.	Roll smaller, delicate pieces or large heavy ones on which water runs to hem, in turkish towel to absorb excess moisture. Then hang heavier pieces. Hang white pieces in shade as sun yellows.	Very slightly damp.	If combination rayon-acetate, set steam dial at low to moderate heats. Set steam dial at Set steam dial for cotton only if label says fabric is all rayon.	Iron on wrong side or on right side with press cloth. Iron with the grain of the fabric. Avoid heavy pressure.
Orlon	Any mild soap or detergent	Lukewarm	Same as nylon.	Do not wring. Avoid prolonged soaking.	Hang on line dripping wet.	Slightly damp or dry.	Set steam dial at nylon-rayon.	Same as nylon